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old sensory meanings of words, and whatever the centuries may have given in the way of emotional accruals. Or in depicting situations for which current German is especially inadequate, the dialects with their rhythms and moods may be adapted. But revival is not sufficient, and at various times, in protest against the flatness of common speech or heavy tradition of literature, new language has been made. Such a spirit, with the need for a new form to match their thought, inspired the *Stürmer und Dränger*.

This is the outline of Hamburger's view. One of the questions to which it brings her, naturally, is the degree to which speech created by the poet may influence, and come into, the speech of the people. Authorities say that the very color of Goethe's language made it less usable by others; words and structure might be paralleled, but the values were his alone. Other authorities say that Goethe gave German new vigor and new dimensions which are more precious than any material enriching through new colors and tones. The author herself brings instances of words which are the gifts of artists and philosophers; and concludes in general terms that, in so far as the poet crosses the limits of his individuality to find his highest development in the whole, there is harmony between his speech and the speech of all.

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J. GLEASON

*Abzählende Methoden und ihre Verwendung in der psychologischen Statistik.* By O. LIPMANN. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1921. pp. 78.

This monograph, as its title suggests, deals with the statistical treatment of mass-results rather than with the older established psychophysical methods. The view taken is from the standpoint of the individual within a group of performances, or of the group within different performances, or of different groups within the same performance. The treatment is almost wholly graphical or tabular in nature; very little importance attaches to any single representative value except as it serves as basis for the determination of some new curve. The idea of units of measurement is implied in the taking of the data, in the computation of the single values, and in the numerous interpolations; the actual comparisons are between curves or parts of curves. We have the empirically determined curve given as the standard of reference; hence the measure of any performance is a relative and not an absolute matter. Interest, therefore, seems to attach to differences rather than to uniformities; to the results as a whole rather than to an abstracted result; to relative rather than to absolute values.

The methods and practices are those of the natural sciences and of education,—of the biologist, the mental tester, and the worker in the field of experimental education. The psychophysicist will find the monograph interesting inasmuch as it presents a mode of treatment (it treats of psychophysical problems) which differs from that of the regular psychophysical methods; and he may be brought to believe that a relative judgment, after all, is as far as we may safely go in view of the present state of our knowledge about absolute units.

Because of the complexity and the unobservable nature of the conditions which obtain in psychological work, the mode of statistical treatment given to psychology by the natural sciences is inadequate to psychological data; variations and modifications must be made. The author emphasises the importance of these reforms. No less than fifteen varieties of curves are worked out and graphically illustrated, and more than a dozen others are suggested on the analogy of those

given. Wealth in abundance! so one, at first, inclines to say; why, however, do we need a round two dozen measures for one and the same thing? To be sure, every curve or set of curves shows a somewhat different relation between the sets of data, or shows the relation in a somewhat different way.

The more fundamental forms of curve are: the curve of actual distribution, the curve of difference in actual distribution, the curve of percentage distribution, the curve of difference in percentage distribution, the curve of rank order, the curve of difference of rank order, the curve of rank order according to percentage, the curve of difference in rank order according to percentage, the zonal curve in which the point on the abscissa which corresponds to the value found for the measure of central tendency taken has zero-value in terms of the ordinate scale, the zonal curve for percentages, and, finally, curves of distribution of absolute or rank differences of scores in the total series or rank orders of these differences. It is not to be supposed that all these curves employ the crude data, or that the crude data belong exclusively to any curve or set of curves. The notion of the quartile finds extensive application. Since the significance of the difference between the upper and lower quartiles depends in part upon its relative magnitude, measures of variation take the quartile values in relation to some optimal value.

The longest section in the monograph deals with the subjects of correlation, coordination and contingency. As is to be expected, the curves of regression receive more emphasis than does the bare coefficient of correlation. Coordination resolves itself ultimately into equations expressed in terms of the quartile division. The test for contingency receives but little consideration, though it is perhaps adequate for the worker in the field. The monograph closes with a brief discussion of the problem of weighting results.

L. B. HOISINGTON

*The Labor Movement: Its Conservative Functions and Social Consequences.* By FRANK TANNENBAUM. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921. pp. xviii, 259.

Only one chapter in this book falls by title within the province of the JOURNAL, that on "Labor Movement Psychology." The remaining chapters, with their doctrines of the overthrow of the "profit motive" in business, the "displacement of the capitalist system by industrial democracy" and the "rebuilding" of our "social structure" by the labor movement, the development of new industrial "political institutions" as the "inevitable" outcome of the worker's activity, all deal with matters which challenge the professional attention of others than the psychologist. If a reply is to be made to the author's persuasive prophecy that the machine will force us all to become workers, that the foes of the workers will force us all to become members of the union, and that all government will ultimately and rapidly become a form of glorified labor congress with the workers as congressmen. it will be better made by specialists in government.

In the chapter on Labor Movement Psychology, the worker is described as "propertyless," "a wanderer," "a seeker for better things" "a cog." In his work his "self and personality are not involved." His employment is "monotonous," "unbearable." He has neither the "satisfaction of a job well done" nor the joy of completing a "self-made plan." For him the present is "accidental, transitional," the future hopeful. His "drifting body tends to carry with